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P56945**REMARKS**

This Request for Reconsideration After Final is prepared in response to the final Office action mailed on 12 May 2008 (Paper No. 20080507).

Claims 8 and 9 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as obvious over Suda in view of Jarrett for the reasons stated in section 3 on pages 2-4 of the final Office Action and this rejection is traversed for the following reasons:

With regard to claim 8, the Examiner has alleged that Suda teaches all of the recited limitations of claim 8 except for teaching a second access node receiving a second network service and a second private access network transceiver system setting up a session when the second access node moves within the wireless service area of the second private access network transceiver and a data location register transmitting the state information of the access nodes to a public network in response to a request for the state information of the access nodes by the public network.

The Examiner then alleges that Jarrett teaches all of the recited features deficient in Suda and then argues that it would be obvious to combine the features of the two references "to be useful in assigning or re-assigning the operational frequencies for the regional cells."

Applicants strongly disagree with the Examiner in that the Examiner is attempting to combine apples and oranges. That is, Suda is directed to a mobile communications system including base stations each having a definite number of traffic channels. On the other hand, Jarrett is directed to a cordless cellular system and method in which a mobile station communicates with a cordless cellular base station connected to a public switched telephone network when within the range of the cellular base station and communicates

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with a cellular network one out of range of the cellular base station.

It is unclear as to how the Examiner intends to combine a system having a single access node (Suda) with a second system having a cordless cell and a cellular base station connected to a cellular network.

Since Suda does not teach or suggest assigning or reassigning the operational frequencies for the regional cells (since it does not need to) it would not be obvious to combine Suda with Jarrett since Suda does not teach the features admittedly deficient in Suda.

In view of the above, it is submitted that would not be obvious to combine Suda and Jarrett in the fashion noted by the Examiner.

In view of the above, it is submitted that claim 8, and by its dependency claim 9, are patentable over Suda in view of Jarrett.

Claims 1-4, 10-15, and 18-24 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as obvious over Suda in view of Jarrett and further in view of Lu for the reasons stated in section 4 on pages 4-17 of the final Office Action and this rejection is traversed for the following reasons:

In rejecting independent claims 1, 2, 3, 18, 19, and 20, the Examiner essentially repeats the following arguments:

(1) Suda fails to teach transmitting the state information of the access nodes to a public network in response to a request for the state information of the access nodes by

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the public network.

(2) Jarrett teaches the above-noted feature admittedly deficient in Suda and argues that it will be obvious to combine Jarrett and Suda "to be useful in assigning or re-assigning the operational frequencies for the regional cells."

(3) Suda and Jarrett failed to teach carrying out a call connection releases after completing the high-speed wireless data service and connection releases between the access nodes.

(4) Lu teaches the above-noted feature admittedly deficient in the combination of Suda and Jarrett and argues that it would have been obvious to apply the teaching of Lu to the combination of Suda and Jarrett "to improve communication quality and network bandwidth, while simplifying implementation, maintenance, and upgrade."

Arguments (1) and (2) are the same arguments presented by the Examiner in rejecting claim 8 and accordingly, Applicants disagree with these arguments for the same reasons noted above with regard to claim 8.

With regard to arguments (3) and (4), it is unclear how the Examiner envisions combining the features of the three applied references to produce a combination purportedly meeting the recited limitations of the rejected claims.

Furthermore, it is unclear how the Examiner reaches the conclusion that it would be obvious to combine the features of the three applied references to "improve communication quality and network bandwidth, while simplifying implementation, maintenance, and upgrade."

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In view of the above, it is submitted that it would not be obvious to combine the three references in the fashion noted by the Examiner.

Keith Jarett *et al.*, *i.e.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,735,432, relates to a mobile station communicating with both a cellular network, by which it is assigned a mobile identification number, and to a cordless cellular base station utilizing the same cellular frequency range and communications protocol.

That is, this mobile station is, automatically or through an authentication procedure, registered in the cordless cellular base station 10, when moving to the cordless cell area of a cordless cellular base station 10. Thereafter, this mobile station enables originating a call through the cordless cellular based station 10 and answering a call received to the cordless cellular base station 10, wherein a plurality of mobile stations can be registered in the cordless cellular base station 10. Also, in the Jarett reference, the call is automatically routed to the mobile station through the cellular network when a mobile station originates a call through the cordless cellular base station 10 but falls outside of the cordless cell area. Furthermore, when this mobile station is registered in the cordless cellular base station 10, this cordless cellular base station 10 notifies the cellular network of this registration, and, a call received to the cordless cellular base station 10 is routed to the mobile station.

Jarett also teaches that an intercom call can be progressed between the plurality of mobile stations registered in the cordless cellular base station 10. Also, when a call is received to the cordless cellular base station 10 during the intercom call, this cordless cellular station 10 holds up the received call until the end of the intercom call. (In this regard, please refer to Figure 13.)

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In short, in Jarrett, the public network does not make a request for information on the status of the mobile station, and, the cordless cellular base station 10 does not transmit to the public network the information on status of the mobile station, *i.e.*, the information that the intercom call is being progressed. Instead, the cordless cellular base station 10 merely responds to the received call according to the status of the mobile station that is registered in the cordless cellular base station 10, when receiving a call from the public network.

In view of the above, it is clear that the Jarrett neither teaches nor suggests anything regarding providing the public network with the status information on the respective access nodes that correspond to call connection and call disconnection between two access nodes that perform the wireless high-speed data communication as recited in the present claims.

In view of the above, it is submitted that independent claims 1, 2, 3, 18, 19, and 20, and by their dependency, claims 4, 10-15, and 21-24 are patentable over the proposed combination of references.

Lastly, claims 5-7 and 16-17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as obvious over Suda in view of Jarrett and further in view of Lu and Nelakanti for the reasons stated in section 5 on pages 17 and 18 of the final Office Action and this rejection is traversed for the following reasons:

Nelakanti was cited by the Examiner merely as teaching the data location register been configured to be based on an Internet Protocol. The Examiner then alleges that it would be obvious to combine the features of Nelakanti and Suda and Lu and Ihara to "permit users to operate freely in both public and private wireless networks using

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standard mobile stations while achieving high private network data rates."

As with the other rejections, it is submitted that it would not be obvious to combine the features of the four cited references in the fashion noted by the Examiner nor would the Examiner's reasoning be apparent to those skilled in the art but rather the Examiner's reasoning uses hindsight based on the teachings of the present specification to produce a combination which purportedly meets the recited limitations of the rejected claims.

The present invention teaches updating state information of respective access nodes (ANs) according to a call connection and a call connection release between the ANs which performs data communication in a high-speed wireless data system through a private network, and providing the updated state information to the public network according to the requirement, so that the private network and the public network can share the state information of ANs connected to the private network and the DLR of the private network.

On the other hand, Suda aims to manage state information of each channel assignable in a base station, and not to manage state information of each mobile station which performs a communication. Thus, Suda cannot provide information on the state of each mobile station using the state information of the channel.

Furthermore, Suda and Ihara fail to teach the recited feature of the present invention, namely, the private network and the public network can share the state information of ANs connected to the private network and the DLR of the private network;

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In view of the above, it is submitted that claims 5-7 and 16-17 are patentable over the proposed combination of references.

No other issues remaining, reconsideration and favorable action upon all of the claims now present in the application is respectfully requested. Should any questions remain unresolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone Applicants' undersigned attorney to conduct a telephonic interview.

No fee is incurred by this Request for Reconsideration After Final.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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Folio: P56945  
Date: 8/11/08  
I.D.: REB/HMZ